

## PIMPLES COVERED BABY'S HEAD

Became One Scale Which Was Awful  
to Look At. Burning and Itching  
All the Time. Began on Body.

## HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"Baby was five days old when I first noticed that her head was covered with red pimples. The hair of her head became one scale which was awful to look at. She cried and lay awake trying to get at it. It was burning and itching so all the time. After a while it began to break out on her body. My baby was an awful looking sight."

"Baby was a sufferer for six weeks before I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment and her body and head were disfigured with scales. In a few days my baby was well all over." (Signed) Mrs. R. E. Riglow, R. F. D. No. 2, Shelburne Harbor, Vt., July 1, 1915.

**Sample Each Free by Mail**  
With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

### Strange Charm of the Desert.

A playa is a shallow, flat-floored depression characteristic of valleys having no regular drainage to the sea, in which storm waters collect and evaporate—a wet and dry lake. It may be a shallow lake or a salt-incrusted mud flat.

In his description of the prehistoric Lake Lahontan, in the Great Basin, the late I. C. Russell of the United States geological survey, writes:

"The scenery on the larger playas is peculiar and is usually desolate in the extreme but is not without its charm. In crossing these wastes the traveler may ride for miles over a perfectly level floor, with an unbroken sky line before him and not an object in sight to cast a shadow on the ocean-like expanse. Mirages, which may be seen every day on these heated deserts, give strange fanciful forms to the mountains and sometimes transfigure them beyond recognition. A pack train crossing the desert a few miles distant may appear like some strange caravan of grotesque beasts fording a shallow lake, the shores of which advance as one rides away. The monotony of midday on the desert is thus broken by elusive forms that are ever changing and suggest a thousand fancies which divert the attention from the fatigues of the journey. The cool evenings and mornings in these arid regions, when the purple shadows of distant mountains are thrown across the plain, have a charm that is unknown beneath more humid skies, and the profound stillness of the night in these solitudes is always impressive."—U. S. geological survey.

## EVEN CROSS, SICK CHILDREN LOVE SYRUP OF FIGS

If Feverish, Bilious, Constipated, Give  
Fruit Laxative at  
Once

Don't scold your fretful, peevish child. See if tongue is coated; this is a sure sign of little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with sour waste.

When listless, pale, feverish, full of cold, breath bad, throat sore, doesn't eat, sleep or act naturally, has stomach ache, indigestion, diarrhea, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul waste, the sour bile and fermenting food passes out of the bowels and you have a well and playful child again. Children love this harmless "fruit laxative," and mothers can rest easy after giving it, because it never fails to make their little "insides" clean and sweet.

Keep it handy, mother! A little given to-day saves a sick child to-morrow, get the genuine. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Remember there are counterfeits sold here, so surely look and see that yours is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Hand back with contempt any other fig syrup.—Adv.

## Meat Specials

Pork Loin, per lb. ....14c  
Ham Shoulder, western, lb. 13c  
Round Steak, western, lb. 18c  
Loin or Rump, per lb. ....25c  
Fresh Shoulder, lb. ....16c  
Fresh Ham, lb. ....18c

## Monser Deep

102 Seminary St. Barre, Vt.

## Big Bargains at N. Murry's Store

Bird's-Eye Matches, box, only 3c  
Campbell's Baked Beans, per  
can, only ..... 8c  
Western Fresh Eggs, doz. ....27c  
Bargains on Dried Beef, per  
jar, from .....15c to 30c

Remember the place  
**N. Murry**  
36 South Main Street

## 52 DAYS TO CROSS OCEAN

Much of the Time Thessa-  
loniki's Passengers Suf-  
fered Deprivation

## REACHED NEW YORK PORT ON FRIDAY

For Two Weeks They Had  
Been Without Meat—  
Had Little Water

New York, Jan. 8.—Haggard and worn after 52 days at sea, the passengers of the Greek liner Thessaloniki, many of them destitute—their all probably lost with the abandoned ship—were landed yesterday in Brooklyn by their rescuer, the Patris, sister ship of the vessel that for nearly a month was a football for the waves.

There were 177 passengers and two stewards from the Thessaloniki on board the Patris. Of this number 25 were women and about 20 were children. Many of the latter were in bad condition from exposure and lack of proper food, and the whole company showed the effects of their privations and the terrible buffeting they had received from wind and waves.

For two weeks the ship's company was without meat. During the heavy gales of the last two weeks no cooked food was served, the passengers being forced to subsist on raw food and things that had already been prepared. The supply of drinking water ran low and tiny allowances were doled out during the last terrific storms before the passengers were rescued by the Patris.

According to the passengers, an insurrection broke out between Captain John Goulanski, commander of the Thessaloniki, and her officers and crew over sending out wireless messages of distress and calls for help. The voyagers asserted that the chief officer and three deck officers went over the captain's head and in face of his refusal to ask for aid sent out an "S. O. S." call on Dec. 28, during the height of the second storm. This was the first voyage of Captain Goulanski as master of a vessel, he previously having been navigating officer of the Patris.

William Williams, of 365 West 42d street, a naturalized Greek, who showed his discharge papers indicating that he had served a term of enlistment with the 2d United States cavalry, declared that the insurrection took on almost the proportions of a mutiny. He was returning to this country on the Thessaloniki after visiting relatives in Greece.

"All the officers and crew of the Thessaloniki, with the exception of the chief engineer and two seamen, were arrayed against Captain Goulanski," said Williams. "In the midst of the second storm on Dec. 28 the officers went on the bridge and demanded that Captain Goulanski send out an 'S. O. S.' call for help, asserting that the ship was in a perilous condition."

"The captain flatly refused, saying that in his opinion the vessel was not in danger of sinking. At that time the engine room was flooded and the Thessaloniki was leaking badly. Chief Officer Nicolas Orloff and three deck officers then went to the wireless room, wrote out the distress message, and sent it out."

"Why did the captain stand for it? He couldn't help it. He was up against it."

### How to Dose Animals.

After thrusting a struggling porker into a barrel and pouring his medicine on and not in him, the amateur veterinary will do well to heed the following suggestion for giving medicine to animals, which is printed in the current issue of Farm and Fireside:

"When fluid medicine is to be given to sheep, cattle, horses, or swine, a gastric and simple form of drenching tube can be made by taking a piece of rubber tubing one-half inch in diameter and about three or four feet long. Affix a tin funnel to one end of the tube and a piece of iron or brass tubing four to six inches long at the other end."

"When drenching, insert the metal tube into the animal's mouth back as far as the metal tube will reach, then elevate the funnel end and allow the drenching medicine to slowly pass into the animal's mouth. Care should be taken not to raise the animal's head too high—just high enough to allow the medicine to gradually flow back to the back part of the mouth."

### An Unusual Recipe.

In the January Woman's Home Companion is a recipe by Cora Farmer Perkins, in charge of the cooking school formerly directed by the late Fannie Merritt Farmer by the late Fannie Merritt Farmer, which is:

"Take bread. Mix one cupful of warm wheat meal, one-fourth cupful of brown sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and one tablespoonful of butter; then add one-fourth yeast cake, broken in pieces and dissolved in one-fourth cupful of lukewarm water, and two and one-fourth cups of bread flour (once sifted). Turn on a slightly floured board and knead. Return to mixing bowl, and let rise overnight. In the morning cut down and add two-thirds cupful of dates, stoned and cut in pieces, and two-thirds cupful of chopped English walnut meats. Shape into a loaf, put in buttered bread pan, cover, and again let rise. Bake in a moderate oven fifty minutes."

## FACE COVERED WITH PIMPLES ALL HER LIFE

But Miss Ayres Got a 'Beautiful Complexion' at a Cost of Only \$2.00

Nov. 23, 1914.—"All my life my face was covered completely with a mass of pimples, blackheads and blotches. I spent a lot of money on numerous remedies and treatments without success and no relief at all. I tried so many things that I was afraid my case could not be cured. Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap seemed to do me good right from the first. I used the latter of Resinol Ointment and some Resinol Soap, the total cost being only \$2.00, and this completely cured my case. My skin is without a blemish and I am the possessor of a beautiful complexion." (Signed) Mabel Ayres, Stone Mountain, Va.

Every druggist sells Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment, and physicians have prescribed them for twenty years in the treatment of eczema and other tormenting skin troubles.

### AUTOMOBILE FATALITIES.

Number of Machines in Use Increasing  
Much Faster Than Deaths.

Is the deadliness of the automobile increasing or decreasing?

This question seems to be answered in a very conclusive manner by the bureau of the census, in making public some preliminary mortality statistics for the year 1914, which indicate that during the five years from 1909 to 1914 the number of automobiles in use in the United States increased more than twice as rapidly as the number of fatalities caused by them.

At the close of 1909, according to figures compiled by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce of New York City, from state registration reports, due allowance being made for duplicate registrations, the number of automobiles in use in the United States was approximately 200,000; by the close of 1913 it had risen to 1,270,000; and a year later, at the end of 1914, it was 1,750,000.

In the meantime the number of deaths due to automobile accidents and injuries increased from 632 in the death registration area in 1909, containing 56 per cent of the population of the United States, to 2,623 in the same area in 1914; and the increase from 1913 to 1914, for the registration area, as constituted in 1913, then containing 67 per cent of the population of the country, was from 2,488 to 2,795.

Thus a five-year increase of 775 per cent—accepting as reliable the figures compiled by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce—in number of machines has been accompanied by an increase of 315 per cent in automobile fatalities; and a one-year increase of 38 per cent in number of machines has been accompanied by an increase of 12 per cent in fatalities.

Perhaps a more reliable comparison, from the statistician's point of view, can be made between the increase in number of automobiles in use and the increase in the rate per 100,000 population for deaths caused by them. This is because, with a given number of machines in use in a given area, the fatalities due to them will tend to be proportional to the population of that area. When the comparison is made on this basis, it appears that a five-year increase of 775 per cent in number of machines has been accompanied by an increase of 258 per cent—from 12 to 43 per 100,000 population—in the death rate resulting from automobile fatalities. Similarly, a one-year increase of 38 per cent in number of automobiles has taken place, along with an increase of only 10 per cent—from 39 to 43 per 100,000—in the death rate charged to them.

One cause of this proportional decrease in the destructiveness of the automobile is undoubtedly to be found in a reduction in average annual mileage per machine; but, after due weight is given this factor, and a suitable margin is allowed for possible error resulting from inaccuracy in the estimated portion of the automobile statistics, the figures still appear to furnish ample justification for the conclusion that the automobile today is being driven with more care and more regard for public safety than it was a few years ago.

### The Growing Use of Fruit in Diet.

In the January Woman's Home Companion Cora Farmer Perkins, in charge of the famous school of cookery that was conducted by the late Fannie Merritt Farmer, writes:

"There is no article of diet that has increased in use during the last few years so rapidly as fruit. When fresh fruits are expensive and difficult to obtain, dried fruits may well take their place. Among the dried fruits, dates, figs and prunes hold a conspicuous place. They combine so admirably with many ingredients that the housekeeper finds them of inestimable value in a great variety of dishes, covering a wide range of cookery. Some recipes follow that are always a valuable addition to the dictionary."

"Mock Macaroons.—In the Jan. Mock Macaroons.—Beat the white of one egg until stiff and add one-fourth fine granulated sugar gradually, while beating constantly; then add five tablespoonfuls of fine wheat preparation (breakfast food) and one tablespoonful of vanilla. Drop from tip of spoon, one and one-half inches apart on a buttered tin sheet. Bake in a slow oven from 12 to 15 minutes."

### STOP CATARRH! OPEN NOSTRILS! HEAD

Says Cream Applied in Nostrils  
Relieves Head-Colds at Once.

At your nostrils are clogged and your head is stuffed and you can't breathe freely because of a cold or catarrh, just get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm at any drug store. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic cream into your nostrils and let it penetrate through every air passage of your head, soothing and healing the inflamed, swollen mucous membrane, and you get instant relief.

Al! how good it feels. Your nostrils are open, your head is clear, no more hacking, snuffling, blowing, no more headache, dryness, or struggling for breath. Ely's Cream Balm is just what sufferers from head colds and catarrh need. It's a delight.—Adv.

## MURPHY EXPLAINS HIS DISAPPEARANCE

Former Bank Official in Rutland Describes  
How He Was Worn Out by Overwork  
—He Is Now Under Care of a  
Physician in Augusta, Ga.

Rutland, Jan. 8.—Dr. John J. Derven of Poulney, brother-in-law of John J. Murphy, who mysteriously disappeared from this city Nov. 26 and was found later in New Orleans, La., where Dr. Derven went to meet him, returned yesterday. He brought back with him a signed statement from Mr. Murphy, in which the young man explains that exhaustion from overwork and mental depression was the cause of his unusual actions.

Mr. Murphy's letter follows: "In view of the fact that my absence has been given considerable publicity and has caused so much public concern on account of my business connections, I feel it my duty to publish this explanation."

"Up to the time when I organized the Rutland Hotel association and the remodeling of the Hotel Rutland was begun, I had been in my usual health and had taken exercise regularly. Afterward, however, when the inclination came to exercise there always seemed to be some task which should have precedence. "The result, as I see it now, was that I became fatigued, both mentally and physically, to such an extent that it seemed impossible for me to concentrate my attention on any of my duties and the slightest tasks or obstacles seemed insurmountable. I came at last to fear that my mind was failing, as I found it hard to remember. Having always been more or less conscientious about giving my best efforts to my business, I came to feel that, in justice to them, I must resign all my business connections. This, too, seemed impossible in a way, as none would understand why a man who appeared strong physically could be in such mental distress."

"The result of it all was that at last I ceased to reason or to try to plan for myself and simply wished for one thing; namely, to get away from every thought and association with which I was familiar and to some where, anywhere, where I could rest."

"I wandered rather aimlessly from place to place, sleeping a great deal and walking about in the streets and parks. I saw only two people whom I knew after I left New York. I read a little but did not read the newspapers, and did not think at all of conditions at home and had no inclination to do so. "I finally reached New Orleans, the pleasantest rest which I had been having, coupled with the balmy atmosphere of this beautiful city which I had so greatly admired when I visited it two years ago, aroused anew the spark of interest in life, of hope for the future and restored my perspective and sense of proportion so that at last I came fully to realize, to my great distress, the suffering my unexplained absence must have caused my dear mother, my relatives and business associates and the unjust suspicion which might be directed toward the splendid institution by which I was employed and which I had worked so hard to help make what it is to-day, one of the strongest and cleanest banks in this country."

"I immediately wired my brother-in-law, Dr. Derven, for full information. Knowing that, of all the family, he would be the one best fitted to give me this information, for I feared that my mother might be critically ill."

"Dr. Derven wired back that he was coming to New Orleans. I met him and on the advice of specialists we journeyed to Asheville, N. C., and then to Augusta, Ga., where we now are. I am under the care of a specialist here, a professor in the Georgia university medical school and have a room next to his. I am taking systematic exercise and rest and am rapidly regaining my normal mental and physical vigor. The doctor thinks I should remain here a month, but I hope to be able to go home sooner."

"It is needless for me to add how much I regret having caused suffering to those who have been so kind to me and so interested in my welfare, and I trust that it may be my privilege to make it up to them and to all those who have so steadfastly believed in me in what has been a most bitter experience."

John J. Murphy.

### If War Continues Long Where Will We Get Our Labor?

In the January American Magazine Ray Baker in an article called "The Great Conscription" discusses a vital economic problem that we very soon have to solve.

"Before the war," he says, "few Americans realized how completely dependent upon European labor the nation had become. Chinese and Japanese, the best workers in the world, had been sternly excluded through the hostility of the Pacific states; and at the same time the negroes, once a main source of unskilled labor, were by virtue of education and industry becoming land owners and, in rapidly increasing numbers, their own employers. Just at the moment, therefore, when boundless conscription and business aggrandizement seemed within their grasp, the Americans were compelled to face the most serious crisis in their history."

"Thus it happened that, while many wanted positions and jobs, almost no educated American wanted to perform any kind of physical labor. Even skilled workmen thought they must each have Italian or other foreign helpers to do the more disagreeable parts of the work, so that it became nearly impossible in certain cities to hire a plumber, painter, or artisan without also hiring his helper."

"When, therefore, the supply of unskilled labor in America began to be sharply inadequate the crisis became acute. The hard, dirty, dangerous jobs suddenly assumed new importance and dignity. Garbage accumulated in the streets with tasks on both the upper and lower jaws, much like those of the Miocene epoch, still persisted. Short-legged rhinoceroses remained abundant and there was a great variety of wolf-like carnivora. Saber-toothed tigers and true cats, some of them considerably larger than the modern tigers, were also abundant. Three-legged horses were still numerous, but the modern genus Equus was not among them. One of the most curious animals of the time in Kansas and Nebraska was a graptolite-like rodent that had two large horns on its nose. Its enormous claws indicate great burrowing powers and its horns also may have been used in digging.—Overland guidebook, bulletin 612, U. S. G. S."

Noticed.  
Brewer—Notice the Prof. calling Miss Magooch at the dance last night?  
Yerkshire—A highbrow appreciating a low neck, eh?—Pantier.

# Going Out of Business Sale

## Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Pictures and Art Needlework

Our entire stock of merchandise will be closed  
out at **DECIDEDLY MARKED  
DOWN PRICES**

## Regardless of Cost

before Saturday Night, January 22

This sale begins Monday Morning, Jan. 10, 1916.

Miss M. L. Walker, Jewelry  
Miss W. E. Rowell, Art Embroidery

### SLIGHT COAL DECREASE

During the Year 1915 as Compared with  
Previous Year.

Estimates prepared by the anthracite bureau of information at Wilkes-Barre indicate that the production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania in 1915 will show a decrease, as compared with 1914, of about 2,000,000 long tons. The monthly shipments reported by the bureau, with estimates for December, indicate a total for the year of about 98,382,000 tons, as compared with 98,342,000 tons in 1914. These figures do not include the shipments over the Lehigh & New England railroad, nor any of the output from Sullivan county. If to the total shipments as reported by the bureau are added these shipments, the sales to local trade, and the colliery consumption, the total production for the year is estimated at 79,100,000 tons, as against 81,000,000 tons in 1914. As compared with the maximum production of anthracite, which was reached in 1913, the production in 1915 shows a decrease of 2,600,000 tons. According to reports made to C. E. Leshner, of the geological survey, the decrease in production in 1915 is due to the fact that in spite of repeated warnings that a scarcity of fuel would be likely to occur in the winter of 1915 the consumers have not laid in their winter supply in advance to the same extent as formerly, and the retailers have been equally laggard in placing their orders. In no year since 1901, when the spring and summer discounts were put into effect, has so little advantage been taken of the opportunity to purchase coal at reduced rates during discount months. The production at the mines, however, has been maintained at a rate hardly warranted by the condition of the market, and the capacity of the storage yards has been taxed to the utmost to take care of the surplus output which should have been in the hands of consumers or in the yards of the retail dealers.

At the close of the year there is considerable apprehension of a fuel famine among dealers and consumers, and should any serious interruptions to traffic occur the operators may have some difficulty in relieving the famine, as their storage yards are near the mines and are scarcely to be considered more available as a source of fuel than the mines themselves.

The shipments from January to November, 1915, plus an estimate for December, reported by the anthracite bureau of information, are as follows:

	Long tons
January	4,734,535
February	4,275,107
March	4,275,107
April	6,484,201
May	5,747,041
June	5,516,102
July	4,934,295
August	5,330,831
September	5,518,771
October	6,505,892
November	6,207,215
December	6,200,000
Total	68,382,218

### Tigers and Rhinoceroses in Nebraska.

Could the traveler in Nebraska restore the landscape of late Tertiary time, he would find himself surrounded by scenes greatly different from those of the present. The swampy lowlands were covered with vegetation similar to that now growing in moist climates farther south. Camels and llamas were abundant, and during the Pliocene epoch great ground sloths and glyptodonts, whose relatives now live in South America, were numerous. Short-legged rhinoceroses remained abundant and there was a great variety of wolf-like carnivora. Saber-toothed tigers and true cats, some of them considerably larger than the modern tigers, were also abundant. Three-legged horses were still numerous, but the modern genus Equus was not among them. One of the most curious animals of the time in Kansas and Nebraska was a graptolite-like rodent that had two large horns on its nose. Its enormous claws indicate great burrowing powers and its horns also may have been used in digging.—Overland guidebook, bulletin 612, U. S. G. S.

## Topics of the Home and Household.

To clean threads from a carpet after sewing, dampen a whisk broom and brush around where the threads are. The broom will quickly pick them up without raising dust.

Placing a watch under a tumbler near the head of a sick person will give him relief from the ticking, which is often very trying to sensitive nerves. If there is no timepiece near, a sense of loneliness may be felt, but if a watch is laid under a tumbler, even close to the bed, the ticking is almost inaudible.

A blackening for stoves which has been used for years and found invaluable is made by mixing equal parts of kerosene oil and turpentine with a good stove polish. Make a paste the consistency of thick cream, and apply to the stove while it is slightly warm. Polish with a flannel cloth and you will have a bright, shining stove for months. Even on air tight heaters, which often become red hot, this polish will not burn off, as every thing else that was ever tried does. An application of this polish before putting stoves away will prevent rusting.

### Washing Silk Stockings.

White silk stockings have a most annoying habit of acquiring a yellowish tinge after two or three washings, and this is usually due to their being washed out in a basin and hung up to dry without bleaching. Soak the stockings half an hour in cold water into which a pinch of borax has been dropped; then wash them in warm, but not hot water. Rinse in three waters; this is very important, for the least bit of soap remaining will yellow the silk, and blue the last rinsing water just a trifle. Then hang the stockings in the sun and wind to bleach and dry.

Never touch them with a hot iron, but when thoroughly dry smooth out and roll up. Never put white silk stockings to seek with black or colored silk stockings, for the dye is very apt to run out and streak the white hose badly. White cotton stockings, now considered better taste with sport shoes than silk hosiery, may be washed in the same manner, but the cotton stocking looks best if pressed with a hot iron so that the fuzzy nap in the weave is laid perfectly flat.

### Keeping in Good Health.

"Keeping fit" is a serious problem that puzzles many workers occupied indoors and at sitting-down professions, for if exercise of all kinds is neglected ill health follows rapidly and really it is easy to drift into a state of laziness where "keeping fit" is concerned. A girl who has spent a hard day in an office does not feel inclined to go home and indulge in violent gymnastics. She is too tired—and no one blames her for wanting rest.

If she continues day after day, neglecting muscles which need development and use, she is a contributor to the Irish World, she will suffer in the long run. Her cheeks will grow pale, her eyes will become dull, her hair will lose its lustre. She may not be actually ill, but she will be suffering from that fatal "stagnation" which creeps into every "idle" system.

It is not suggested that weary workers should urge tired bodies and brains

### Democratic Wording of Acts in Parliament.

In the January Woman's Home Companion Laura Spencer Porter says: "The wording of the acts of Parliament today shows practically the exact same determination to rule by representative government as existed in the old, purely Saxon days."

"Be it enacted," the parliamentary law reads, "by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal and common, in this present Parliament assembled."

"There is something even more royal and dominant in that phrase by and with the consent of the members of the two Houses of Parliament, than would seem to lie, even in the king's most excellent majesty."

## IT WILL PAY YOU TO ATTEND THE ALBANY BUSINESS COLLEGE

ALBANY, N.Y. SEND FOR CATALOGUE

LARGE FACULTY. ONE TEACHER FOR EVERY TWENTY STUDENTS.